Some of Them Had Served Nobly and Mad Taken Prizes - Many of the Prizes Reached Port but the Captors Went Down

The violence of the recent storm has been such that against the names or many missing craft will be written "Never heard from" a vague term to cover ignorance of facts and give conjecture to many hypotheses. Instances are not rare of men in crowded cities stepping from the lights of their firesides into oblivion. Early in the seventies a young naval officer, just returned from a visit to his home, said good night to his wardroom friends on the Tallapoosa and retired. When the messenger was sent to call him to stand his watch his room was vacant. His uniform was in its usual place, his bed showed he had occupied it for a time, but beyond this no trace of him remained. With all the care and walchfulness which naval discipline imposes it was impossible for him to pass unnoticed out of the view of his associates in a manner which reason cannot account for, Notwithstanding the safeg wards of skill and discipline, and in spite of all the precautions possible to avert disaster, the Nowy Department carries on its lists the names of at least six war ships against which are written the ominous words, "Never heard from."

The first instance is that of the 18-Lun ship. Saratogs, one of the half dozen ships of which the American havy was composed at the class of 1779, Sailing from Philadelphia under the command of Capt. James Young, about Oct. 1. ensign, Capt. Young was able to come within hailing distance of the largest vessel, and learned that she and her consorts were bound for New York from Jamaica. The Saratoga, holsting the American flag in place of the English, ranged alongside the British vessel, fired a broadside, and then carried her by boarding. The prize was the Charming Molly, and, placing a prize crew aboard her, Capt. Young made sail after the other vessels, which, after a long chase, were captured. In company with her prizes the Saratoga sailed for Philadelphia. When off the Capes of Delaware the British 74-gun ship of the line, Intrepid, came in sight and gave chase. The prizes were recaptured, but the Saratoga excepted by running out to sea. She was never heard from again, and it is supposed she foundered in a gale which set in the following day.

On July 14, 1800, the United States being then hostile to France, the thirty-six-gun frigate Insurgent, Capt. Patrick Fletcher, saled under instructions to take a course easterly from the

the Wasp held on her way.

The vessel with which the W. sp had the engagement was the 18-gun brig twon, and her injuries were so severe that she san't during the night. Between the date of the fight with the Avon and Sept. 21 the Wasp dost over two merchantmen and captured the Atalanta, mounting eight guns. The latter resea, having a valuable cargo, was manned with a pri's crew merchantmen and captured the Atalanta, mounting eight guns. The latter reases naving a valuable cargo, was manned with a prive crew and sent into Savannah, where she Lyrk ed on Oct. 1. Up to this time, a period of two me ather the Wasp had taken fifteen vessels, value the the Wasp had taken fifteen vessels, value the pearly a quarter of a million of dollar. In Oct. 1 the Swedish bark Adonis was boarde? It lattised 18: 35 north longitude 30: 10' west, by a boat from the Wasp. Lieut. Stephen Mac-Knight and Master's Mais James Lyman, officers of the Essex, who had been paroled after her destruction in Valparaise harbor, and who were passengers on the Adonis, went on board the Wasp. Soon after they returned to the Adonis, paid their passage money to the master, and with their hagsage went back to the Wasp. That was the had intelligence of the Wasp.

When Decatur, in 1815, dictated to the Dev of Algiers the terms of a treaty with the United States, the brig Epervier, them, John Siubrick, was despatched with a copy of it for the approval of the Government. On board, as massengers, were Capt, Lewis and Lieut, Neale, who had married sisters just previous to sailing for the Mediterranean in Capt. Decatur's fleet, Lieut, Drury and Lieut, Varniell, who had made a name for himself in Perry's victory on Lake Erie, were also on beard, July 12, 1815, the Epervier passed the Strait of Gibraitar, From that time all trace of her was lost. Just before the brigsalled one of her midshipmen yielded

WANTED TO LEARN HIS AGE. Hunnemann Disputes His Mother's Asser-

tion that He Is Only 1s. Two youths appeared before Chief Clerk lingering in the carridor outside for nearly half an hour, each trying to persuade the other to take the lead. One was Hermann Hansemann of 134 Eldridge street, and the other was "me fren'." Hermann got the clerk's ear, and in formed him that he had come to find out how old he, Hermann, was, "Dut's it, how ule he is," said " me fren',"

assuringly. You mean you want a certificate of your

birth?" suggested the clerk. Harmann modded, and "me fren" said: "Dot's

it, pop; how ole he is, see?"
"We'll have to look over the records," said

"We'll have to look over the records," said
Mr. Goldeman. "That'll cost you lifty cents."
Hermann looked at Mr. troldeman, then at
"me free." The latter steepped forward.
"It's dis way, pop," he said. "We can't pay,
'cause we ain't got it, an' wance we don't want
to. It's dis way, pop, "he said. "We can't pay,
'cause we ain't got it, an' wance we don't want
to. It's dis way ine's goin' to marry Mame, an'
has folks don't like it, see? If tells his folks
he's twenty-one, an his mudder says he sain't
She says he's eighteen. He's goin' to marry
Mame, an' he wants to do it straight. Say, oop,
he wants to know how ole he is, straight, say, oop,
he wants to know how ole he is, straight, say, oop,
he wants to know how ole he is, straight, say, oop,
he wants to know how ole he is, straight, say;
"Oh," said Mr. tioldeman, "I see. Wed. if
there's a Matne in it I guess we can help you
tirough. We'll make a search, but if you want
a certificate you'll have to pay fifty cents for it."
"Naw." said "ine free." "Jess how die he is."
"Me. dodeman started a search through the
records and write it was going on "ma free."
"Me. Mr. Hassenman, as far as the records
no you haven't been norn. We don't find your
have of teen."
"Hally goe'r said "me free." "Dat's tough.

WERE NEVER HEARD FROM. ACROSS THE FROZEN BAY. A NIGHT TRIP TO THE FIRE ISLAND

> Experience of a Reporter in Search of News About La Gascogie-A Seventy-year-old Guide-The Beerptive Flank Light. Crossing the Great South Hay on the ice was a rather lively experience for some newspaper reporters last week. The trip was undertaken to get news of the missing French steamer, La lascogne. Footing it is the only way Fire I fond can be reached in w'nter when the bay is fr wen over, for you can't bribe a bayman to drive a horse over the ice. There are so many stre & currents running under the ice that you will and his cracks in it at every change of the tide. When the tide is going out most of the cracks cour, but when it comes back most of them are froten over.

The Great South Bay Is about five miles wide. In summer a small steamer plies between Baltylon and Fire Island. If the eteamer is not running it is se very easy matter to get one of the havenen to tail you across for a consideration. The amount of the consideration depends on who ; ou are. The baymen of Babylo, seem able to spo a newspaper man the minuta he steps from the train. The standard price for taking a reporter around the bay and to the island is \$3. Of course Then the reporter seems to want to get to the Lighthouse very badly the baymen will raise the pace a couple of dollars.

To get across the fee safely in winter it is raceessary to procure a guide. You will not have any trouble in getting one in the day time Ar-pliet you seroes, but in the night time you will 1780, three vessels under English colors were indi the greatest difficulty. After a visit to most discovered a week later. By holsting the British of the saloons in the village you may be able to of the saloons in the vil age you may be able to and an old seaman who will act as a guide. Tun Eus reporter who made the trip found Capt. Price, who is known to wery one in the village, The Captain has alway. Hved in Rabylon, and has take wed the bay for a living. He is close in to meventy years of age, but he is as spry and hearty as a boy of sighteen. It was about 0 'clock last Monday mghr when the Captain was found. He was told that a reporter wanted to get to Fire Island that night if possible. This was the night La Gascogne vas sighted off Fire island. Capt. Price finally consented to pilot the reporter perosa the bay and said that he would take him as near to 19re Island as he could get him. This was satis, actory, and after the reporter had bought a bot le of village fire water, discarded his Derby h & for a cap that would cover his ears, and had , at on a pair of rubbers, he was ready to start. A sleigh was hired, which carried the two men to the wharf. a distance of a mi'e and a quarter from the village. Here the journey on the ice was begun.

The whole South hay was co vered with hee.

adiation of a mile and a quarter from the surgent. Capt. Patrick Fletcher, saised under mistrections to take a course easterly from the Chesapeake Capes until longitude and 00° W. W. going as far south as individed on N. Sho has never been heard of since. The linear course of the surgent was formerly under the French flag.

N. Sho has never been heard of since. The linear course of the surgent was formerly under the French flag and warded on The Coff the Island of Nevigary and was formerly under the French flag and warded on The Coff the Island of Nevigary and was former to the surgent was former to the treat was former to the surgent was former to form the surgent was former to the surgent was former to form the su

Cellie savers have to patro) the season mich and day, the holokout as Fire sisted often notices in the house of the life-caving state it when The Son reporter and his juide reached there we another newigages man, a leig raph operator, and their guide. They had reached the station is short time before, and were a taking themselves at home. Both the coffee and it he teap not had been placed on the front of the atove, and in a few minutes their contents were boiling. Several cups were found in the pantry, together with a can of condense and the teap not had been placed on the front of the atove, and in a few minutes their contents were sold, "darned near able to wark." The coffee was not very good, probably because it had suc did in the pots often.

After the party had rested, the lookout on Fire Island was called up on the telephone, and was asked what me. Ho fold all he knew, but a go to Erre Island, they decided that the only way to got there was to wark about they are got there. Both condenses that only way to got there was to wark about they are got there. Both condenses that only way to got there was to wark about they are got there. Both condenses that only way to got there was to wark about the party the gutty across. So the whele wark about they are got there, both condenses that only way to got there was to wark about they are got there. Both condenses that could carry the party across. So the whele wark about they are got there was to wark about the party started to walk along the occan site of a kind of the walk about the across when the beach to the hotel, on the real of the both to a weather-beaten significant of the hotel is a weather-beaten significant on. The hotel is built on the required which have the hotel is a weather-beaten significant of the hotel is a weather-beaten significant of the hotel is a warm and the few

"People (ell me," said Mr. Glimby, "that folks don't look under the bed for burgiars as much as they used to. I haven't seen anybody yet that can account satisfactority for this. One person says that burglars don't hide under An records and while it was going on "nas from the records and while it was going on "nas from the field with the second of the

the young stem; but this was obviated by cypress boxes, eighteen inches high, farred at the bottom, which also served the purpose of protecting the young tree from the depredations of the rabbits and other redents which did me considerable damage. Squirrels will upcarli the nuts when planted, and rabbits will gnaw the bark and cut off the tender sprous. RAISING PECANS IN TEXAS.

A Profitable Industry Snited to the Arid Regions of that State. From the terigotion Age. After careful investigation in 1880 I bought land for pecan culture on Pecan Bayou in Texas, where I found the tree growing in its native state. I have now an orchard of 11,000 trees on my 400 acres that are one to siz years old. As

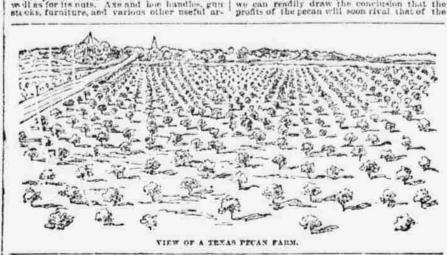




VARIETIES OF PECASE. A PECAN TREE OVER 100 YEARS OLD.

Integliture is attracting attention in the arid region, and the pecan should their wherever the English wainut does, my experience may be not interest.

The pecan tree is valuable for its timber as well as for its nuts. Ax and her handles, gun stacks, furniture, and various other useful ar-



ticles are made from the wood. The nut, bea des being used as a dessert, is made into cakes
and candies, and its of brings the highest price
in the market from clockmalers, cuasmiths,
de. The tree is of slove growth and long lived;
the cut shows one on my place over 100 years
old in its wild state. The tree grows to the
height of eighty or more feet, and its home is in
the rich allowial vally, and will not success
where the soil is not rich and deep.
There are two distinct varieties, known as the
soft and hard shelf. The best among the soft
shell varieties are known as the Swinden and
Sunart. The wild varieties clear hard shelled.
I have nearly 11,000 trees on my 400 acres,
planted forty feet, apart each way. As there is
no interprise but has its drawbacks, I must say
I had them to begin with the first thing being
the vood loace or ant, which attacked the yellow pine stake place by every unt. They then
went from the stake to the tree, and thus killed

famous Florida and California erange groves. The price of oceans varies with quality and size. The small wild ones are sometimes less than \$2, while the extra large ones, are in demand at as high as \$8. There is no fear of glutting the market with these extra sizes, as few are willing to wait till they come into bearing. There is no safer life insurance then a well established pecan orchard. There are men to-day deriving a good llying from a few trees planted by them, and others I know of who are getting from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year from trees planted by them, and others I know of who are getting from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year from trees planted by them, and others I know of who are getting need not lie file while the trees are coming into bearing, but can be planted to hoed crops and made to pay. I have nected on an average over \$1,500 per year for the past six years from my land. I advise no one to plant in localities where there is too much rain, as the pollen is liable to be washed away, and thus keep the tree from fructiving and making fruit.

GAME AND PISH NOTES.

After many experiments with other allen species of winged game, the Commissioners of Fish and Game of Massachusetts have in a measure concentrated their attention upon the rearing of the Mongolian pheasant as a bird essentially adapted to the conditions which will environ i. in that Stare. Many difficulties have confronted the Commissioners. The effort to obtain adult birds from Oregon was at first unsticcessful, the dealers there charging epormous prices for their, besides attempting to palm off on the actute Yankees, the ring-necked sort for genuine Morgonaus. The attempt to make a direct in portainor, from China resulted in railure, as the 1.20 burds ordered perished before reaching the port of New York. Through the efforts of framed Forenound of Worcester, the Countissioners have obtained from Oregon a sufficient number of adult pheasants to admit of an attempt at propagation during the comint season. For this purpose the large symmes, covering about two theurand square feet and vermin proof, have been eracted. It is proposed to hatch the eggs under bantam lowls. As each female pheasant lays between sixty and eighty eggs in a season, the Cotamissioners expect to raise lundreds of burds and liberate them in various portions of the State. In addition it is proposed to distribute breeding pheasants to those persons and clubs who will provide suitable quarters for them and liberate the young when full grown. A law will provide suitable quarters for them and liberate they on the process of the power. mous prices for thera, besides attempting to cept during the close season. Every sportsman will loyally hope that the efforts of the Massachusetts Commissioners may meet with the largest success.

use of the gun is naturally small, but what is lacking in number is made up in intensity. In the East there is the flev. Thomas Dixou: Chicare offers his prototype, but it remains for Denver to produce in the person of the Rev. Thomas Uzzelle, the most ciriking clerical guner. His distinction is due to the famous rabbit hunt recently organized by him, in which bit hunt recently organized by him, in which over 0.000 rabbits were killed. Of these the preacher is credited with 1.00, which fed refore his eleteen-bore shorgen. Air. Uzzeik in this enterprise was assisted by 200 companions, lie was the leader of the hunt and a most skillful one his proved to be. It is said of him that he is a frequent visitor at the traps, and that he breaks clay elections with meanmon accuracy. All the rabbits which were killed were gathered and distributed among the poor of hencer, a gantumous sift of several load of tree hieset. There is one view or his rabbit hunt, and that the darker, which calls for criticism. There must have his a large number of the animals mortally wounded, which escaped to die a lingering death.

In these days, when members of so many fish to pay assessments to make good deficiencies in ous condition of the Biooming Grove Park Asclation. Its Secretary and Treasurer, C. A. Billing, in a report submitted to the members on Feb. 1, records a profit of \$332,00 on the chil house receipts. With this and a surplus of \$2,838.38 it is proposed to establish a sinking fund. The lands of the association extend north and south for a distance of sixteen miles, and cight lakes and eight miles of stream are within its control. The grouse shooting did not come up to the expectations, owing to the failure of the hatching easen. Seventy-five of these birds were killed. eason. Seventy-five of these birds were killed, well as thirty woosleeck and twenty duels, large game seven deer work taken. These is a six proved to be more plentiful directly and the boundaries of the club preserve than our simils. This offers another confirmation of the settlement made in Thir Sex, when then of the woodle of the settlement made in Thir Sex, when then of the woodle of the settlement made in the would of exclusive the same enclosure, that they would of exclusive the same enclosure, that they would be same the settlement and the settlement and territory with the same and the settlement and territory with the same territory with t

into the Pacific Ocean that the fishermen are obliged to restrict the catch in a serio maintain prices at a profitable level. This sundance of that in the rivers of the informal is a limit the result of the planting of the catch of the result of the planting of 10,000 of the Sacramento fliver by Seth Green in the sumer of 1871. Mr. Groen's experience in trans . ing the fry across the continent is an stance of the triumph of perseverance. It was on June 19, 1871, that he started from Hull's on June 19, 1871, that he started from Hull's fishery on the Hulson River, twelve miles he low Albane, with 12,000 young shad hat het the night before in four-explangation mile crist. The main difficulty electrothered by Mr. Green was in effecting a mitable character of vater at various points on the way. At the case he was maturally confeonted with perpendice. The excess of oil in the water sugued of the first threshold in the water sugued of the crit threshold to put a speedy stop to his undertaking. He was hampered by the same lack of suitable finition his charges until he reaches the Lacarine River, when for the first single start location.

Chicago he was enabled to give the fry a com-Chicago he was enabled to give the fry a com-plete change of water. From that point until Mr. Green arrived at Sacramento no difficulty on this point was encountered. On the night of June 26, seven only after leaving the Hudson River, 10,000 shad fry in good condition were liberated in the isocramento River. This enter-prise of Mr. Green's has resulted in probably the greatest success that has ever attended the stacking of vaters with a species of firm pre-viously unknown in them. The noticeable decrease in the supply of

canvashack ducks, is attracting the attention of all interested in their preservation. A writer in a recent number of Lippincott's Magazine attributes their decrease to the fact that their breeding grounds in Canada are destroyed by the cutting of the timber which sheiters the pends and lakes they frequent during the nesting season, and to the sale of the eggs of the ducks, which are annually gathered in large quantities. This explanation is not exactly in harmony with the latest available information. Many years ago, before the Northwestern States were settled, canvas backs nested extensively in those regions. With the advent of population they abandoned their breeding grounds in those States and sought others in Canada, from which in time they were driven by similar causes, that now they nest in almost inacces-sible parts of northern British America. This it may be said, there is hone, nor are their eggs vathered to be said by the few matives thereabouts, for there are no purchasers within several hundred miles. The necessity which has fereed canvesback ducks to go so far north to nest, while it assures security in hatching their young, entails an enormous loss among these. A season rarely occurs that freezing weather does not fill great numbers of the young before they are su belenity deliged to and crake their seathward right. From the noment that canvashack duck cross the best ourdertake their seathward right. From the noment that canvashack duck cross the best ourdertake their southward right, from the noment that canvashack duck cross the best may held to every feeding ground at which they may had to every feeding ground at which they may had to every feeding ground at which they may had to every feed the waters of the triff of Mexico, where they are shaughtered until their nor hward flight in the enging, when the warfare of the autumants renewed and carried on until they arrive again at their breeding places at the far North. Under these circumstances it is had so surprising that the supply of canvashack ducks should be on the decrease as it is in a now of the wholesale and retail.

fish dealers of New York are about to combine to prevent the sale of trout out of season. It is said that New England is the centre of this illegal traffic. In the past few years the netificial cearing of trout has assumed large propor-tions. The profits of the business are reminly derived from the sale of the fish when the maximum price may be obtained. Although brook or nond front may not be exposed for sale on the New York markets until April 1, trout may, it is asserted, be purchased in the close season by those who can amord to pay the high price demanded. The effect of this, it is said by reputable dealers, is that when the season opens purchasers have already become tired of the flesh of trout. This breaks the pirce. The proposed combination of the fishicalers of New York will not be effective so long as the profits of unsemplation trout growers are so much enhanced by exasion of the law; nor will it be possible for such a combination to circumvent the willy methods of those who sell in colinsion with trout growers. At present these messasonable tout cometomarket under the disquise of frestish; but this is a more kindergarien subterfuge compared to others which should biterest the officers of reputable fish club preserves, as the sale of surplus trait from their waters when the senson opens, pays many charges. New York markets until April 1, trout may, it

Smoked Cigarettes Thirty Years.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Use Dr. Greene's Nervura to Prepare for Spring.

It Is the Best Spring Medicine. Gives Strong Nerves and Pure Blood. Will Make You Well and Strong.



Under the shadow of Mt. Washington dwell Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l Varney, two of the best known and most highly respected residents of Bethlehem. N. H. Their interesting story, together with the really remarkable facts, the truth of which they vouch for in every particular, and which is endorsed by the well-known wife of Hethlehem's popular minister, Rev. L. A. Webster, stamms Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and herve remedy as indeed the greatest and grandest of medicines.

"Three years ago," says Mrs. Varney, "I had

"Three years ago," says Mrs. Varney, "I had a shock which affected me hadly in my head and one side of my face, especially my right eye. I was confined to my head, while, and suffered great pain in my head, which troubled me for several weeks."

several weeks.

"I had very severe hensiaches for some time, and employed doctors who used a battery on me, giving me only temporary relief. This continued for about two months. About five months later I heard of a wooderful cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and herve remedy, from a friend of mine, and I resolved to try if. I commenced the use of the Nervura, and the effects were immediate and very pleasing. I have now used five bottles, and am abis to do hard work most every day yes, and walk a long work most every day yes, and walk a long work most every day yes, and walk a long distance, and always get to prayer meeting about the first one, and before many who live

"My husband has been cured of a severe case of kilney camplaint by this spleadid medicine. His kidneys troubled him terribly for a long time, but after taking Dr. Greene's Nervura

THE LEARNED BARBER HAPPY, A Great Triumph of His Higher Nature

the barber's gayety he remarked: "Is not this a glorious day, monsieur? How the air sparkles! How bright the sun is! Ah, it seems to me the sky has not had such depths

pleasant operation, looked at him cynically. "Come, come, Henri," he said, shaking his finger at him; "whence all this enthusiasm; You have a fine dinner in view? Or perhaps you have had good fortune in the lottery Come, tell me how much you have won, so that

The barber looked offended. Monsieur, what care I for fortune? What is money to me? How can you attribute my hap-

sort the battle brief. I feel like highling name to think of my strength, my resolution my trumph, Vive la vertoric." and he waved his means so vigorously that the Doctor shaddered.

"Well, let me hear what it was." and the Doctor, as he sottind nimself comfortably.

"Very well, Morsslear, said the barrier, but sit just a little higher so, that is better. You should remember you have a short back, and those little mains under the chin are hard to get at. Leok at the commer, that a right, well, as I was saying, yesterday I was showing some entries in an old darry to one of my patrons, who is a distinguished lower. He was turning the leaves hig when andenny he elecialmen outer violently. Hello, Monsteur, what is this I see? As I live if a a probabsing hote. For a moment I was at looked I saw at entry I had lading forgotion. See, hera it is."

ee, hers it is."
He paused long enough to produce a little

Smoked Cigarettes Thirty Years.

"People talk about eigarettes being unhealthful but the fact that I am still alive is proof to the contrary," said a middle-aged man. "I began smoking them thirty years ago, before they were made in this part of the country, and when there were no American eigarettes and I resield when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the said the field when I had back to it. I ought to said the said to grant a large and places and strengs and the said in said to the last said to the last page and sanded to the last to the last page and said to the last said to the last page and said to the last said to the last page and said to the last to the last said to the last said

blood and perve ramedy a short time he was en-

blood and ne've rem dy a short time he was entirely well. He says it is all that has kept him from grippe this winter, which he has had for several years before."

Mrs. L. A. Webster, wife of Rev. L. A. Webster of Bethlehem, says:

"I am acquainted with Mrs. Varney, and know her story is true."

It is such cures as these which have stamped Dr. Greene's Nervum blood and nerve remedy as the most successful, most wonderful medicite of modern times: the remedy, indeed, which is effecting more cures all over the country than any and all others combined. It is the great conqueror of disease, and nothing can resist its marvellous curative powers. The nuwspapers are constantly filled with the testimony of prominent people whom it has cured. But for every such person cured thousands upon thousands of less prominent people in all classes and walks of life are being restored to health and strength by its potent action. Farticularly is it doing a grand work now, for everybedy needs and uses it at this season to propore the system for undergoing the dangerous changes of spring.

It has demonstrated itself again and again to be the most certain and effective of all spring medicines.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription

medicines.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most special in the control of the most special in the prescription. It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th st. New York city. He has the lowest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that this medicine will cave, and the fact that he can be consulted by any oneat any time, free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

I'llis Lim with doy. When the Harlem doctor entered the atelier he noticed that the fat barber booked unusually happy. In fact his elation was so great that he skipped rather than walked across the room to help the doctor remove his overcost. Before the latter could inquire into the cause of

of lovely blue in a long time."

The doctor, who had just come from an un-

I may rejoice with you."

piness to such sordid things?"

"I beg your pardon," said the doctor, "I ad-"I beg your pardon," said the doctor, "I admit I should have known better."
"Well," said the barber, gayly, "as you apologize so readily I cannot reprove you further, but, Monsleor, I will tell yet; if you had fried your hardest you could not have guessed institute from the truth, Indeed, your surgestions are the very opposite of the fact. I admit I am pappy, classed, in truth, almost besiserous, if you could imagine such a rath."

Both laughed hearthy at the surgestion. "Yes," added the barber, "to-day I am truly happy. Never have I been better satisfied with myself. And you wall to know why? Well, I will tell you. Monslear, I am happy because I have triumphed over templation, because my better self is in the assendant; because I have forced the devil into the background. Ah, out, Monslear, do not imagine the struggle year hold.

'you are unjust to yourself, to your pro-fession, and to society in not presecuting such a fellow. Come, let me handle this matter for you. It shall not cost you a penny.' I must admit, Monsieur, that I was weak. The gentlemae was ingenious and per-unsive, and made it seem to me that I was but fighting the cause of justice. So I consented. It was ar-ranged that I was to send him a memorandum

my patrons, who knew the signer of this note, came in. I told him my purpose. He listened very gravely.

"Monsieur, said he, 'it is too bad. I do not like this idea of an artist and an idealist like you sinking to the level of ordinary men. It is all right, you know, for a person like me to go into lawshits, and a lawyer, of course, looks at such an affair through protessional eyes. But it is a pity that the vindictive spirit should be found even in the poet. It shatters another of my ideals to think of you'll court. Of course he has treated you snamefully, but then you should not let yourself looke to ome to if the nobler minds are swayed by every-day passion? Think of the many artists who have suffered in the past, and how through the infastice done them mankind has been improved and uplified, would you rather triumph over this man by foreing him to pay you this money or suffer the loss and prove your prilosophy by refusing to have your peace of mind disturbed for sordid and vindictive purposes?

"He is a very line man this gentleman, as you may see from what I have quoted of his remarks. He went on to show how it would nave to appear in court before a course rabole, and how I would have to appear in court before a course rabole, and how I would be cross-examined by some vinarinous counsellor who would try he hest to lagure my reputation by timing an and riball questions.

to appear ir, court before a convergable, and to appear ir, court before a convergable, and tow i would be cross-examined by some vihanous connection who would try he best te injure my regulation by innuemo and ribaid questions, the maght even attempt to draw from me the increta of my artistic success, and very likely some German and Italian opphers would be there to sche upon them.

"After he had gone I felt very uneasy. I must admit that the peacure of securing what was my due from an ungrateful man was very attractive. Of course, I did not care a snap of my linger for the more money. I have never been so base, as you well knew, as to be moved by considerations of gain. It was entirely the harvareous spirit of revenge that animated me, i wanted an eye for an eye and a tooth for a both. In that moved it was easy to conjure up arguments to support my position. I said to rayself that the lawvee was right. It was a fight for justice, and I would be remiss if I failtread, Why should I let the fear of ridictile or betrayal to those ignorant featows who carl themselves larbers deter me from doing my duty."

"Monaton, looking back at that, I can realize how easy it is for one whose mand is not very strong to be led assiray. Hereafter I shall in a strugged with my self. In fact, madame noticed is was featured, and remoderated with my for lossing about the test to mand. Finally i filiabely, and in my dreams I was lamited by a sard-one race that mesked my and scemel losses." So you are a better man than your dream placeted you.

"The very first them a better man than your dream placeted you." The hare a better man than your dream placeted you.

"The very first thing this morning I wrole to my fact the negation of a sure of the negation of any investigation. I man to a placete in my man and the my fact the negation of the large of the placete of any my continue. The plant is not upon. I mile have to not place to my first thing this morning I wrole to my first thing this morning I wrole to my first thing this morning I wr

early, and late, education had been som what neglected, but whose great success qualified him to give advise. "Take this for your motta in life: h. K.; Keep & ol."

HARD WORK FOR HARVARD.

THE METHODS OF COACH WATSON TO DEVELOP A WINNING EIGHT.

Gendantes and Old Rowing Men Belleve that the Crimsons Have a Good Chance for Victory This Year-The Candidates Are a Sturdy Lot, and Are Training Faithfully-Nothing Beelded Upon Re-

garding Permanent Positions in the Bont. CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 16. The veil of secrecy and mystery which has hung over the Harvard rowing room for nearly a month post was raised this week, and the students were at last allowed to watch their oarsmen at work on the ma-chines. It was not Conch Watson's wish that secret practice should be abandoned, but he was forced to yield to student opinion, much as

he disliked the idea.

Harvard graduates and old rowing men, as well as many of the undergraduates, are beginning to appreciate the carnest effort that is being made to correct the Crimson's rowing system from its erring path, and they see how the present methods cannot fail to place boating on a blaber plane, if indeed not on the road to vie-Watson's policy seems to be first to get together a strong, able-bedied set of oarsmen who are willing to work and not shirk; secondly, to get his men in condition to row well and to stand a good deal of work to teach them endurance, and finally to teach them to row, with just what stroke it is hard to tell.

As far as the coach has gone he seems to have succeeded in his policy. He has got together a sturdy set of oarsmen; to be sure, not all experienced, but they are strong, and understand that there is to be no loading this year. The squad is now being worked with an eve to endurance and the rudiments of the stroke. The finished stroke will come later, and the faulte will be polished off when the eight gets out on the river. The crew squad is not extremely light, nor yet a very heavy one, but it contains some men who give excellent promise, and Watson has taken it upon his shoulders to develop and train them Into an eight. Of course the allotment of seats as the eight rows today is not important, for the order is frequently changed from day to day. The present material is good, though perhaps a triffs green. Ex-Capt. Fennessy is undoubtedly the est oarsman in the boat, but where he will finally sit it is hard to say. Fennessy had been rowing with the second squad up to the middle of the week, and it was reported that the old stroke was a bit overstrained. But he resumed work with the first crew on Wednesday, going to the bow, strange to say.

Capt. Bullard is another man who pulls a strong and experienced our. He has been rowing at No. 2 for some time. Bob Stevenson, the football player, seems sure of a seat somewhere, though he has been shifted about at all the stern seats. He certainly has the making of a fine parsman. His strong back and shoulders give him ability to put a good deal of weight on his oar, and his pluck and endurance have been successfully tested on the football field. Young Perkins, the only freshman in the boat, is another man who looks every inch an oarsman. He is a powerful youngster, strong, well proportioned, and sturdily built, and he pulls one of the easiest and snappiest oars in the boat. He looks very much like a find, Shepard, who is at present sliding at No. 4, is a more or less experienced man at rowing, having pulled an oar with his class crew for two years. He is a powerful-looking fellow, and weighs close to 175 pounds. Bob Manning is a new man at rowing, but he seems to be a fixture at No. 5. He must weigh close to 180 pounds, and has had a good training on the football field. He is inexperienced, but perhaps that is just the kind of a man that Watson wants if he has the grit and the work in him.

Lewis, who rowed No. 3 on the 'varsity last year and also on the champion '96 class eight, seems to be a fixture in his old seat. The position of stroke is now being taken by a green hand in watermanship, Hollister, but who gives considerable promise. Hollister has been having a little rub for bow for a month past, but a week ago he was put in at stroke and seems to be satisfying Watson. A number of men are possibilities for bow, among them being Watriss, Clarke, and Watson. The former is an old hand in a shell, and Clarke has had long football training, but is a novice at rowing. Young Watson is the son of Harvard's coach, and seems to be the favorite for bow just at present. He is a wiry, muscular youngster, but hardly strikes one as a skilful car. Of the other men who are now rowing on the second crew, like, Fox, and Damon give, perhaps, the most promise. Rice rowed with his freshman crew and played guard on his class football team. They have all been tried with the 'varsity at one time or another, and are all possimities. ing a little rub for bow for a month past, but a

and are all possibilities.

The present situation really begins to look better than for several year- past. Last year a few weeks before the race the whole crow were overturned and the seats usurped by a lot of class earsmen who had made a reputation in better than for several years and. Last year a make it as seen to me that I was not in fighting the cause of Justice. So I consented. It was a arranged that I was to send him a memorandum ontaining the full particulars, together with this carry, and he was to attend to the rest of the control of the this dead of the property of the control of the this dead of the property of this control of the this dead of an artist and an idealst like to a staining to the level of ordinary men. It is it right, you know, for a person like me to go an individual of the control of the co

SPITTED ON AN IRON ROD.

Why Lutton Is a Bigger Wonder Than a

"Because he is alive and well to-day," said an operator in the northern district of the Pennwonder to the oil country than a 25,000-barrel spouting well would be. Lutton is an oil well derrick builder. About three months ago be was putting up a derrick for Frank Rockwell, one of the biggest operators in our district, at Clarendon. The derrick stood on a hillside. Lutter was at work at the foot of the derrick. and stood on an elevation four feet or so above the ground. In some way an iron bar or rod, three-quarters of an inch thick and over twenty feet long, a part of the mechanism of an oil well rig, fell from

where form missays one it, so that when I am ten the against may be sized that the local mass that it. Now do you understand, Monsicus, and the individual size of the sized that it is now the property of the sized that it is now do you understand. Monsicus, and the individual sized that sized the sized